1	2	3	4
1986-87	1. Assam	15.68	8
	2. Bihar	12.50	5
	3. Manipur	19.00	9
	4. Nagaland	12.50	5
	5. Rajasthan	15.00	6
	6. Uttar Pradesh	20.00	8
	TOTAL :	94.68	41
1987-88	1 Andhra Pradesh	12.50	5
	2. Himachal Pradesh	15.00	6
	3. Karnataka	15.00	6
	4. Madhya Pradesh	30.00	12
	5. Rajasthan	35.00	14
	6. Uttar Pradesh	52.50	21
	7. Chandigarh	5.00	2
	8. Orissa	17.50	7
	TOTAL :	182.50	73
	GRAND TOTAL :	372.20	167

दिल्ली रोजगार कार्यालय में दर्ज बेरोजगार व्यक्ति

1791. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :** क्या **श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 31 जनवरी, 1988 की स्थिति के अनुसार दिल्ली रोजगार कार्यालय में दर्ज बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी थी और 1986 तथा 1987 के वर्षों के आंकड़ों की तुलना में इसकी स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ख) बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए क्या प्रभावकारी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदीश टाइटलर) : (क) 31-1-1986, 31-1-1987 और 31-1-1988 की स्थिति के अनुसार दिल्ली के रोजगार कार्यालयों में नौकरी चाहने वाले पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या, यह अनिवार्य नहीं कि वे सभी बेरोजगार हों, इस प्रकार है :

31 जनवरी की स्थिति के अनुसार रोजगार चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या (लाखों में)		पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में प्रतिशतता परिवर्तन।
1986	5.81	--
1987	6.95	19.5
1988	7.09	2.0

(ख) बेरोजगारी कम करने के उपाय 7वी पंचवर्षीय दस्तावेज के खंड II के अध्याय 5 में दिए है ।

Ownership rights of houses built by the slum wing, Delhi Development Authority

1792. SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Slum Wing of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) could not give ownership rights to all the occupants of the houses built by it and the Delhi Improvement Trust during the International Year of Shelter for Homeless, 1987;

(b) what is the number of occupants given registry-ownership from July 1987 till date;

(c) whether it is a fact that the unhelpful attitude of the staff is responsible for the delay; and

(d) what are the other reasons for delay and by when all the occupants would be given the right of ownership?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) It is not a fact that the Slum Wing of DDA could not give ownership rights to all the occupants of the houses. Those who applied for getting lease hold right after completing the prescribed formalities, such as payment of lease premium, ground rent upto 31.3.85, licence fee plumbing charges, documental charges, etc. and submitted the requisite documents, have been granted lease hold rights.

(b) 229

(c) It is not correct in view of reply given to part (a) above.

(d) Other reasons for delay are as under:

(i) In certain cases policy decision is yet to be taken.

(ii) Non-finalisation of costs in the case of Slum and JJ tenements including cost of providing additional facilities. In most of the cases the payments are being made in 29 instalments in all, payable or half yearly basis and they will be entitled to the registration after 15 years, on the payment of full dues.

(iii) Transfer of clum department between Delhi Improvement Trust, DDA, MCD and vice-versa.

(iv) Reconciliation of expenditure of tenements which were constructed about 2 or 3 decades ago.

Import of fertilizers

1793. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fertilizers imported so far during 1987-88; and

(b) whether it is a fact that due to indiscriminate import, the indigenous manufacturers suffered heavy losses and if so, what is the loss of exchequer on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU: (a) As on 1.2.88 the following quantity of fertilizers were imported during 1987-88:—

Urea	2.01	lakh tonnes
Mop	10.97	lakh tonnes
Sop	0.10	lakh tonnes
Total	13.98	lakh tonnes

(b) Fertilisers are imported to bridge the gap between assessed consumption based on normal weather conditions and the expected indigenous availability during the year. During 1987-88, it was not considered necessary to import any urea and Di-